THE N°. 119.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *August* 4. 1747.

Sunt ingenia similia, qui quod huic donant, auferunt illi, sæpeque liberalitatis avaritia patuit.

PLINII Epist. Lib. IX. Epist. 30.

A TRULY generous Conduct is an amiable Object, and strikes us with the most pleasing and agreeable Sensations: We enjoy exquisite Pleasure in the Survey of it's Beauties, and the most charming Face that ever was cannot boast half it's Attractions. Indeed I look upon true Generosity to be the same among the *Moral*, as Charity among the *Evangelical* Virtues; and no Man can be really benevolent and generous, who has not all those excellent Qualifications, which St. *Paul* declares are the constant Effects and Attendants of Charity; and his certainly must be allowed the most beautiful and perfect Description, that was ever given of any Virtue. Happy, then, and much belov'd must that Man be, who has Benevolence for his governing Principle; and happy indeed is that Community, who sees the blessed Effect of that Principle, in the Conduct of the Men of Power and Interest within it.

BUT as the real Possession of this Virtue is the greatest Honour, so a Pretence to it, upon mean and base Motives, and for the Support of any vile and iniquitous Purposes, shews a Man in the most odious Light, and makes him justly obnoxious both to our Scorn and to our Hatred. When I am only generous because I gain my End by being so, and not from a Reflection of the Service I do the Person I'm generous to, this is so far from being Virtue, that 'tis it's direct *Opposite*; and Vice is always the more notorious, the more it assumes the specious Character of Virtue. A painted Face is not half so disagreeable, as a false and affected Generosity; and Hypocrisy here, as well as in Religion, is a certain sign of a villainous Soul: Such Generosity as this is, in a true Sense, *ius potissimum donare, qui donare maxime pudet*: *to give merely to those, who are most able to give again.* For, if a Man so bestow his Favours as most to advance his own Desire, whether they are agreeable to *Justice* or no, let the Objects of his Favours be in what Capacity they may, he gives only to receive, and is a vile Hypocrite in his Generosity.

BUT there is still a viler Abuse of this Virtue, an Abuse so monstrous, that the Heart of that Man must be absolutely foolish, as well as wicked, that would endeavour to impose upon the World in so glaring a Manner: And this is a *Giving to others what is none of one's own*, being *generous* at another's Expence; and if *that Man's* Expence too, whose Necessity obliges him to submit to the hard Measures this *generous Wretch* is pleased to impose on him; nay more, being generous in this Manner to the *vilest* of People, and withal on the most *shameful* Accounts: What can be more shocking than this? What more unbecoming any Creature, that has the least of *Humanity* about him? What Abhorrence ought every good Man to have of the Man shall I call him? of the *Monster* rather, who should thus vilely employ his Power, thus basely degrade his Nature, thus wickedly pretend to that glorious Virtue? Must not the Sight of him be as offensive as a putrified Sore; and will not his Memory *stink* in the Community where he liv'd?

CERTAINLY yes; he must be the utter Aversion of all good Men; and as his Wickedness must be of the blackest Dye, equal to the Guilt will be the *Odium*, the Detestation that attends it.——Surely then, all those, whose Wealth or Power enables them to shine forth in the Exertion of this Virtue, will endeavour to avoid this glaring Abuse of it; will think how beautiful, how lovely they will be in the Eyes of their Fellow Countrymen, when their *Benevolence* only engages them in Acts of Generosity: Or at least, will think it less Crime, as well as more Prudence, not to give at all, than to give of that which pertains not to them. This *last*, tho' it will not, can not gain them much Respect, is however but an *omissive* Guilt, and will not add nigh so much to the *Load*, at the Time when they shall with they had been more diffusive in their Charity.

SUBSCRIBER.

From a late Virginia GAZETTE.

DO *as you would be done unto*, is the Golden Rule of Action, and has a Divine Sanction to enforce it. What numberless Evils and Absurdities in the Conduct of Life would be prevented by a due Attention to this inestimable moral Precept? And how easily might a Man discover his Duty to others, even in the most nice and difficult Cases, by only substituting himself in their Room, and asking the Case his own? The following STORY is a lively Instance of it, and needs no Application.

MIRABEL, a Gentleman of two thousand Pounds a Year, in a neighbouring County, was left a Widower about the Age of thirty five, with one Son, an only Child, whom we shall call *Valentine*. His Affection for this Boy made him resolve never to marry again. He bred him up with all imaginable Tenderness; kept Masters in the House, because he could not bear him from his Sight; and gave him an Education suitable to his Birth and Expectations. The Father's Fondness increased with his Son's Years, and the only Wish he had at Heart was to make him rich and happy.

ABOUT the Age of twenty two, either Love or Ambition made *Valentine* fix his Eyes on the Daughter of a noble Family, with a Fortune answerable. *Mirabel* was now the unhappiest Man alive, lest his Son should be disappointed. He negotiated the whole Affair: He seemed himself the Lover, and with the utmost Readiness gave up his whole Estate to *Valentine*; reserving only for himself a scanty Maintainance. The Son was married according to his Wish; and the Father became a Lodger in the House that was once his own.

FOR the two or three first Years, *Mirabel* was treated by his Son and Daughter with all possible Marks of Affection and Respect; but, by Degrees, the Lady began to think him an Incumberance; the Smoke of his Tobacco became insufferable; he was always spitting about her Parlour, dirtying her clean Rooms, and misbehaving to her: In short, the Husband was continually made uneasy by her Complaints against the Father; insomuch, that at last he contrived a civil Way to get rid of him, in some Measure, by building him an Apartment a little Distance from the House, where *Mirabel* might spend his Time as he pleased, and only come into the Family at Meals.

THIS Alteration occasioned *Mirabel* several severe Reflections; however he kept them in his own Breast, since they would only serve to aggravate the Evil; and the same paternal Affection, which made him before give all to *Valentine*, made him submit to this Unkindness without once upbraiding him, or shewing any visible Discontent.

WORKMEN were employed, and the Building almost finished; when *Valentine* going one Morning to give some needful Directions about it, his little Boy, about four Years old, ran after him, enquiring what that new House was for? *My Dear*, says *Valentine*, 'tis for your Grand-Papa to live in.——*And why*, replied the Child, *must he live there as he does now, in that great House yonder?*——*Because*, says *Valentine*, *he is now an old Man, and spends a great deal, and the Smell of his Tobacco is troublesome to other People.*——*Well then*, replies the smiling innocent very earnestly, *when I am a Man, and you are grown old and troublesome, I will desire to build a House for you to smoke in.*——This unexpected Speech, like a Voice from Heaven, struck *Valentine* to Reflection: He even wept with Shame and Confusion, and embraced his *pretty Instructor* with more than usual Fondness.

THE first Thing he did was to seek his Father, and with sincere Contrition beg Pardon for his Ingratitude. He then commanded the Building to be taken down; and going after-

Wards

wards to his Wife, told her the whole Story, and intreated her to regulate her own Conduct, declaring he was now fully determined, that no Conſideration in the World ſhould induce him to turn his Father out of Doors.

HAGUE, May 3, O. S.

IT is ſaid, that the king of Great-Britain has ordered the men of war that convoy the Engliſh merchant ſhips, to take under their convoy ſuch Dutch ſhips as are ready, that they may take the benefit of their protection.

May 18, N. S. By all accounts from Paris, they were much ſtruck at the news of the revolution in this country: The French king's departure for the army was ſtill put off, and began to be very dubious. M. de Boufflers ſailed from Marſeilles with ſeveral Tranſports, was attacked by ſome Engliſh men of war; ſome of the tranſports, and ſome of the equipage, were taken, and the ſhip he was in is ſuppoſed to be got into Monaco, or one of the ports of the ſtate of Genoa. The Breſt and Rochelle fleets are not yet ſailed. M. de Noailles is arrived at Bruſſels; and it is ſaid that the Abbe de la Ville is along with him. The laſt advices they had at Paris from Genoa were of the 3d, and the ſiege was then upon the point of beginning, as the difficulties for bringing forward the heavy train were removed. The quarter-maſters were ſent laſt Monday from Bruſſels, to mark out a camp between Louvaine and Mechlin. The French troops were ſtill canton'd, as alſo the corps under count Clermont, in the neighbourhood of Maeſtricht. The prince of Orange ſet out yeſterday from hence for Zealand by way of Rotterdam; when he went on board his yatcht, and was followed by ſeveral other of the ſtates General, and the ſtates of Zealand.

From the Dutch head Quarters at Gravenweſel, May 19.

Our chiefs, *viz.* the duke of Cumberland, count Bathiani, prince Waldeck, lieutenant general Barnania, accompanied by many others, have been to reconnoitre the neighbourhood of Antwerp, from whence the Enemy made ſix diſcharges of cannon on them from a battery to the left of that city; but tho' they approached ſo near with their eſcorte, no perſon received any hurt, their cannon being happily pointed too high.

Fluſhing, May 24, N. S. Major-general Huſke, with the tranſports, anchored in this harbour yeſterday in the afternoon, and the prince of Orange being arrived here, major general Huſke immediately waited on his highneſs, who received him very graciouſly. The Dutch admiral Schryver, with commodore Mitchell, is to go tomorrow to take a view of the oppoſite coaſt, in order to ſtation their ſeveral ſhips. The battalions of the Royals, Bragg's, and the Highland regiment, continue canton'd in South Beveland, under the command of brigadier general Douglas.

Letters from Breda of the 21ſt inſtant tell us, that the French court will ſend Marſhal Noailles to that place, with a new plan of accommodation.

LONDON.

May 2. The Allied army intirely commands the right of the river Demer, by which the communication of the city of Antwerp with the French army, on that ſide, is intirely cut off. His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland having reconnoitred the country in perſon as far as Antwerp, even to the glacis of the place, the army, when the laſt accounts left it, was moſt advantageouſly poſted in that neighbourhood; the corps of general Trips, conſiſting of 3000 Huſſars, and 2000 Croats, forming the vanguard of the right wing, and Baronai's Irregulars, amounting to about the ſame number, the van of the left. The garriſon of Antwerp conſiſts of about 6000 men, which we hear have retired into the citadel.

According to the beſt accounts we have of the poſition of marſhal Saxe, his army is poſted on the left of the Dyle, from Mechlin to Louvain, from whence extends a line of communication with the corps of count de Clermont, who has with him all the heavy artillery which was lately drawn from Namur. Whatever the deſigns of the French are, which muſt be known in a few days, whether to riſque a battle, or form a ſiege, the Allies are ſufficiently prepared for either enterprize, and Maeſtricht is provided with every thing neceſſary for a vigorous defence, and the garriſon conſiderably reinforced.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, May 6, N. S.

"All our advices received yeſterday from the Hague, were ſo directly contrary to our expectations, that the whole court ſeemed in the utmoſt confuſion.

And this morning arrived an expreſs to let us know, that the prince of Orange was declared by the States General Stadtholder on the 3d, and captain-general and admiral in chief of the United Provinces on the 4th.

This reſolution of their high mightineſſes, at a time when we thought ourſelves ſure of driving them to a neutrality, has thrown the king and his miniſtry into the utmoſt ſurprize and conſternation. And it being not doubted but that they will now ſoon take ſome vigorous reſolutions to ſtrengthen the Allied army, eſpecially as none of the prince of Orange's predeceſſors were ever veſted with ſo much power; a council was thereupon immediately ſummoned, which met at noon; and this evening a courier was diſpatch'd to the chevalier Belleiſle, to ſtop his paſſage of the Var; ordering him alſo immediately to ſend all his regular forces to join marſhal Saxe's army in Flanders; and after he had burnt all the timber, and deſtroyed all the other utenſils he might have for building bridges over the Var, or any other river, directly to march himſelf with all the militia up into the country, and there take quarters in the moſt convenient places 'til further orders.

May 7. The honourable major general Huſke is appointed commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Zealand, and will ſpeedily embark for that place. Two battalions out of the Firſt regiment of Guards are ordered thither, and are to embark on Saturday next.

We are informed, that the new-raiſed Highland regiment, under the command of the earl of Loudon, made it their own requeſt to go abroad, in order to have ſome ſhare in revenging upon the French the miſchiefs they have brought upon the Highlands, and upon their deluded countrymen.

Sixty eight of the rebel priſoners who were in the caſtle of York, and who caſt lots for Tranſportation, are carried from thence for Liverpool, guarded by a party of Bland's dragoons.

A Report prevails, that a third Highland regiment will be quickly raiſed, and the command of it beſtowed on a young nobleman of an illuſtrious family.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette, May 16.

Admiralty Office, May 16. Captain Dennis, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, arriv'd this Day, with advice from Admiral Anſon, giving an account, that on the 3d Inſtant, the Squadron under his Command, conſiſting of the following Ships,

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Prince George,	Vice Admiral Anſon, Capt. Bentley,	90
Devonſhire	Rear Admiral Warren Capt. Weſt,	66
Namure,	Hon.——Boſcawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harriſon,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princeſs Louiſa,	Capt. Watſon,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Granville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumerez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windſor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Dennis,	50
Faulkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Briſtol,	Hon. Capt. Montague,	50
Ambuſcade,	Capt. John Montague,	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwyn,	10
Vulcan Fire-ſhip,	Capt. Pattigrew.	

Being off Cape Finiſterre, which bore South three fourths Eaſt, diſtant 24 Leagues, fell in with a French Fleet, conſiſting of 38 ſhips, Nine of which ſhorten'd Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a Head; and the reſt of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, ſtretched to the Weſtward with all the Sail they could ſet. Mr. Anſon formed his Fleet into a Line; but obſerving, by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to eſcape under Favour of Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chaſe and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The Centurion, capt. Dennis, having got up with the ſternmoſt French ſhip about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largeſt Ships bore down to her Aſſiſtance. The Namure, Defiance, and Windſor, being the next Headmoſt ſhips, ſoon enter'd into the Action; and after having diſabled thoſe French ſhips in ſuch a Manner, that the Britiſh ſhips aſtern muſt ſoon come up with them, they made the Sail a-head, to prevent the Van of the Enemy from eſcaping; as did alſo ſeveral other ſhips of the Fleet. The Yarmouth and Devonſhire having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the Prince George being near the Invincible, and going to fire into her, all the ſhips in the Enemy's

Enemy's Rear struck their Colours between six and seven o'Clock, as did all those that were in the Line before Night. Vice Admiral Anson brought to at seven, having detached the Monmouth, Yarmouth, and Nottingham, to pursue the Convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about 4 or 5 Leagues distance, so that there are great Hopes of having a very good Account of them. The Falcon sloop, which the Vice Admiral had sent after the Convoy during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other ships, returned to the Fleet the next Day with the Dartmouth Indiaman. The Number and Quality of the ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows, viz.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Le Sereux,	M. la Jonquiere Chef d'Escadre,	66	556
L'Invincible,	M. de St. George,	74	700
Le Diamant,	Haynart,	56	450
L'Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	M'Carty,	52	328
Le Gloria,	Sallette,	44	330

East India Company's Ships fitted out as Men of War,

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
L'Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132
Le Philibert,	Cellie,	30	160
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100

East-India Ship taken by the Falcon Sloop,

Le Dartmouth,	Penoche,	18	50

The Loss on our side was not very considerable, only that of capt. Granville of the Defiance, who was an excellent Officer, and whose Death can not be sufficiently lamented. Capt. Boscawen, of the Namure, was wounded on the shoulder by a Musquet Ball, but is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The French Chief d'Escadre M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the plate Bone of both the shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the French Captains was kill'd, and another lost his Leg.

In one of the French ships taken by Admiral Anson, there was found 12,000 Dollars —— 'Tis said that Part of the Fleet design'd for the West Indies, had on board 5000 Men; and that those design'd for the East Indies, had no less than one Million five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, in Specie on board. —— On Receipt of the above News, the Park and Tower Guns were fired, the Bells rung, and both the real Joy and Gladness appears in all Parts of the Town; it being of greater concern to us than a Victo[illegible] over the French in Flanders.

'Tis generally tho[illegible] remainder of the said fleet will go into [illegible] attempt to go to India or Canada without

The two East India Ship[illegible]outh and Nottingham, and brought into [illegible] Modeste, of 32 guns and 160 men, and th[illegible] and 100 men.

Extract of a Letter from [illegible] 1747. N. S.

By advices just come in, the whole Allied Army were yesterday in full march, wide of Antwerp, Eastward, the French, who were encamping between Louvain and Mechlin; and by their rout they were this day to pass by Herentails, and encamp behind the river Nethe, about 14 miles from the French camp.

Letter from Portsmouth, May 17.

"This morning we had the glorious and agreeable sight of admiral Anson's and admiral Warren's coming up to Spithead, with 12 sail of his majesty's ships, and all the French prizes, and two other East-India ships, whose names are not yet known, taken since the former account by the Nottingham and Yarmouth; which makes six men of war, and six East-Indiamen."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Namur, in admiral Anson's Squadron.

"The French (to give the enemy their due) fought extremely well; the Invincible lost her main mast, and her rigging cut to pieces, before she would yield; the Sericux was much damaged; the Diamant had her fore-mast shot away, and was so near sinking when she struck, that they were obliged to cut away her masts to save her. The Ruby and Jason had their share of hard blows, and the Gloria held out to the last; twice the Namur struck away her ensign-staff before she struck. Indeed all the French suffered much; but, of the English, the Namur more than all the rest; her standing masts being shot through in many places, and most of the yards and bowsprit; her sails, shrouds, and rigging cut to pieces, and a great number of shot in her hull; 15 men were killed outright, or died of their wounds, and 73 wounded."

From the latest and most authentic accounts received of the late naval engagement, we have collected the following particulars; viz. That the six French men of war, which we took the 3d instant, were convoying the Brest and Rochford fleets; that they joined at Rochelle, and sailed from thence but three days before they were taken; that the Invincible, and another ship of 44 guns which had escaped, were going with the East-India company's four ships fitted out in warlike manner, and others not fitted out in that manner, to the East-Indies; that the other five men of war were to convoy the rest of the fleet consisting of merchantmen and transports, to Canada: That the fitting out this expedition had cost the French a million and a half Sterling; that admiral Anson had found upwards of 200,000 *l.* in specie on board two of the Indiamen; but that no particulars could then be given of any thing else, they not having had time to examine the bills of lading, or to break bulk.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint *Henry Hooper*, and *Robert Jenckins Henry*, Esquires, two Provincial Justices, to be Judges of the Assize, on the Eastern shore of this Province. Mr. *James Auld* is appointed Clerk.

On the 26th past, the Ship *Gildart*, Capt. *Holms*, arrived in *Potomack*, with 82 Rebels from *Liverpool*.

Yesterday the Body of a certain *Elisha Williams* was found drowned; on which the Coroner had an Inquest, and as the poor deceased Person was a Servant to a certain *John Sanbourn*, of this City, the Coroner gave a Charge to the Inquest, setting forth the too often rigorous Usage and Ill-treatment of Masters to Servants, whereby it very often happened, that such Ill-usage was the Cause of many Servants making an End of themselves one Way or other: And upon this, and the Examination of sundry Evidences, the Jury gave the following Verdict; *viz.* That by his having been lately ill used by *Hannah Sanbourn*, his Mistress, he went voluntarily into the Water, and was drowned. Whether his having been ill used, or Expectation for the future to be so, was the Cause of this Drowning, is left to a Grand Inquest for the Body of this County to enquire into; and we are informed, that the Transgressor, as well as the Evidences, are bound over to the next Assize-Court. It is therefore to be hoped, and it is the Intent of this (being in Print), that all Masters may, and will, for the future, use their Servants according to their Deserts, let the Consequence of this Case end in whatever Manner it will.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Snow Lark, Giles Heysham, from Philadelphia.

Cleared for Departure,
Snow Dolphin, David Alexander, for Glasgow;
Brigantine Sophia, John Lovering, for Biddeford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of *Severn*, a middle size'd sorrel Horse; he has a long Switch Tail, and a large blind Brand on his Buttock and Shoulder. 1

Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and Charges.

THOMAS GOUGH.

JUST IMPORTED from Barbadoes, *in the Sloop* Chester-Town, John Seager *Master*,

CHOICE *Barbadoes* Rum, and *Malaga* Wine, in Quarter Casks. 2

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Widow *Burman's*, near the Dock in *Annapolis*. ANDREW HENDERSON.

STRAYED, or Stolen from the Head of *South* River, about the 7th or 10th of *July*, a black Horse about 15 Hands high, has very large Feet, and was shod behind; one hind Foot white. Branded on the near Buttock I C, has a sprig Tail. X 2

Whoever returns the said Horse to the subscriber, living near Governor *Ogle's* Plantation in *Prince George's* County, shall have, Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JAMES ELLIOT.

To be SOLD,

THE Remainder of a Servant Man's Time, who has three Years to serve; he is a Weaver by Trade, and a very good Workman. X 2

Any Person inclined to purchase, may enquire of the Printer, and know further.

LOST,

LOST, some few Weeks since, a Mahogony walking Stick, having an Ivory Head, with the Owner's Name thus [Ashbury Sutton, March 28: 1747] stamp'd round the Head.

Whoever returns it to the Owner, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Five Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near *London-Town* in *Anne-Arundel* County, on the 25th of *May* last a short well set Mulatto Fellow named *Toby*, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothing Pea-Jacket, a light-colour'd Drugget Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mulatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BREWER.

Baltimore-Town, July 22, 1747.

WHEREAS, a certain *Richard Chase*, a Limb of the Law, in this Town, does (for Want of better Occupation I am afraid) cause himself a great deal of Trouble to find out the hellish Authors of a most false and horrid Report, divulged by one of his Friends and Clients, with the infernal View to asperse my Character, could it be done by such blood-thirsty Villains as are the Inventors thereof; which I charitably suppose he intends to discover, Christian-like, with no other Intention but that of serving of me, and thereby ease his magnanimous Breast from the Obligations it labours under, for the too civil Usage he has hitherto received at my Hands; altho' he otherwise deserved, by his ill Conduct, in harbouring at diverse Times another of his Friends and Clients escaped out of my Custody, and for whom other Attorneys scorned to be concerned.

I take this public Method, in order to support my Character (which I defy him and the whole Creation to blemish any ways), and likewise to give the said *Chase* Notice, that he may, by applying to *George Nicholson*, a Fellow actually in Goal for felonious Actions, and to *Burgis Capner*, another Villain (whose Character is not much superior to the other's), find out the whole of this execrable Report, of too black a Nature to be repeated, but by such graceless diabolical Imps and their Abettors. This Plot, I have good Grounds to believe, is the handy Work of some Persons of more superlative Genius's, who, I find, wish right or wrong (was it in their Power) to effect my utter Ruin; having nothing to fear nor lose, their Character being forfeited long ago by their ill Conduct.

Now he has all the Information I think he can get, except some other Fiends should ascend from the infernal Regions, let him jointly with *Christopher Jukes*, another Limb of his Profession, and *Thomas Chase*, a Person well known, use his utmost Endeavours; and by presenting me to the Grand Inquest of this Province or County, to which I heartily dare and defy them, prejudice me if possible: But for their own Sakes let the Cards be so well play'd that they may win the Game, otherwise, as I justly expect Justice will take place here, I shall not be behind hand in playing mine to the utmost Extent of the Law; altho' with Reluctance, as I can't find any Delight in the Misfortunes happening to my fellow Creatures; which to my Sorrow some of them have experienced at my Cost, and generously reward me with Ingratitude, Falsehood, Backbiting, &c. which they never dared, and I defy them to acknowlege before my Face. However, should they succeed, and prove, by false Evidence, this diabolical Report (which I hope Providence won't permit, knowing in my Conscience I am utterly innocent of what my vile Enemies, and their Cabal, will and must endeavour proving against me), it won'd not give me one single Moment's Uneasiness, the Authors being well known. As to one of their Supporters, he has convinced this Province his Assertions are as far from Truth, as his Principles are from common Honesty; and if the two others follow his Example they'll consequently deserve the same Epithet from me, as they have something else, which shall ever be ready to give them.

JAMES RICHARD.

VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD by

ZACHARIAH HOOD.

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the *Maryland Gazette* of the 31st of *March* last, sent to me from *Philadelphia* to this Island, an advertisement signed *Thomas Clark*, *Quarry Spriggs*, and *Joseph Belt*, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d *December* 1743, and executed by them to *Sutcliffe* and *Bowen*, for the payment of 800 l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

These are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said *C. S.* and *B.* are indebted to me, upon the just ballance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of *Maryland*, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am obliged generally to sue for — And also to inform, that I have not the bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from *Maryland*, refused to do for reasons which I hope they (Messieurs *Thomas*) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavoured to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me.) And further, that at my coming away from *Maryland*, *Clark*, *Spriggs* and *Belt*, got *John Hepburn*, Esq; to endeavour to get the bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. *Hepburn*, that if they, *C. S.* and *B.* or either of them, would go with me to *Philadelphia*, to which place I was then going, or impower a person properly to do it for them, I wou'd leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, as that could not be done in *Maryland*, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of *Maryland*, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in *Maryland*; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if *C. S.* and *B.* will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in *Philadelphia*, that my attornies have full power to do it; and that I would rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. *Hepburn* to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to *C. S.* and *B.* upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at *Philadelphia*.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, late of *Anne Arundel* County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

WHereas there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's* County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

ALL Person indebted to the Subscriber, either on Bills, Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN COWELL.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, *June* 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between *Chester-Town* and Mrs. *Wilson's* House at *Kent-Island*, or to the Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

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